

# Arlington Advocate.



C. S. PARKER & SON Editors and Proprietors.

Devoted to the Local Interests of the Town.

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Vol. xxiv.

ARLINGTON, MASS., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

No. 5.

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4 May 1y

**Please Take Time**

TO READ THE FOLLOWING,

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At Arlington Office, 16 Pleasant Street,

WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

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**ARLINGTON**  
**ABOUT TOWN MATTERS.**

Notices of concerts, lectures, entertainments, etc., to which an admission fee is charged, must be paid for as advertisements, by the line.

=Universalist Fair, Town Hall, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 13, 14.

=Minstrel show at G. A. R. Hall, Tuesday evening, Feb. 12.

=The Messrs. Durgin completed their harvesting of ice on Little Spy pond this week. The quality this year is A 1.

=The third in the series of entertainments in Grand Army Hall occurs on the evening of February 7,—next Thursday.

=Conditions being favorable, workmen will to-day commence cutting ice to fill the ice houses for Mr. C. W. Halsey's local trade.

=Mr. William E. Wood left town on Wednesday on a business trip among the ice cutters on the Kennebec river in Maine.

=The Young People's Mission Band of the Baptist church will meet in the vestry Saturday afternoon, February 2, at 2.30 o'clock.

=Mrs. Henry H. Austin, of Lewis avenue, left town this week for a season of rest and recuperation at Southern Pines, N. Carolina.

=Tuesday evening the auditors began their work on the books of the town treasurer. As usual every thing was found in apple-pie order.

=Mr. E. B. Leavitt, barber in Swan's block, has purchased the interest of his partner and will continue the business there as heretofore. Will be open on Sundays.

=At the Baptist church last Sunday morning, nine young converts were baptized and next Sunday at the communion service, they and one by letter, will join the church.

=Thomas Prescott, of Beacon street, received a bad wound in the leg from an ice hook in the hands of a fellow employee on Spy Pond this week, but the injury is not serious.

=The usual trouble during the winter has been experienced at the centre crossing by the mechanical apparatus of the gate on the southerly side getting frozen up during the cold snap on Sunday.

=We hope all our readers will read carefully and consider thoughtfully the words spoken by Rev. Frederic Gill, as a prelude to his sermon last Sunday morning, as reported on our 4th page to-day.

=The regular service of the Y. P. C. U. will be held as usual in the Universalist vestry, Sunday evening, at 8.30 o'clock. Topic: "Our Father; His love and care." L. K. Russell will lead the meeting.

=Though the number of officers to be chosen at the March meeting are materially less than in recent years owing to the change in terms of office made a year ago, there are about the usual number of aspirants for popular favor.

=Next Thursday evening will be held the first wedding "at home" of Mr. and Mrs. G. Arthur Swan, at their residence,

corner of Maple and Pleasant streets, Arlington. Their at homes occur on Thursdays after February first.

= "Holiday" Fair of the Universalist church, Feb. 13 and 14, at Town Hall.

=As there are special items of business to be presented, members of Arlington Orthodox church are requested to make a special effort to be present at the meeting in the vestry this (Friday) evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

=Mr. Henry A. Kidder will have charge of the Christian Endeavor exercises next Sunday evening, which will be appropriate to Christian Endeavor Day. The topic for the meeting will be "Advance, Endeavor!"

=Next Sunday evening the meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Baptist church will be appropriate to Christian Endeavor Day. The subject will be "Advance, Endeavor!" President J. Freeman Wood will conduct the exercises.

=The winter so far has been the busiest season William T. Wood & Co. have known for some time. Workmen have been employed every hour they could be induced to work, and yet the firm has hardly kept pace with the orders pouring in upon it.

=Rev. C. H. Westlake delivered the first in a series of discourses on "Religion in Art," at the evening service at St. John's Episcopal church, last Sunday evening. There are to be two more addresses on the same subject and any interested are cordially invited to be present.

=Every one interested in keeping Arlington in the No-License column and strengthening her position there should be doing something to secure a full vote at the March meeting. The present month should be filled with the largest degree of activity, for we have to meet a persistent enemy.

=The High School Debating Club, No. 835, L. L. A., has for its subject to-day (Friday). Resolved, "That negro suffrage should be abolished." The speakers on the affirmative are R. D. Tufts, W. C. Taylor, C. H. Holmes; negative, C. T. Bunker, C. F. Fisher, D. W. Prescott.

=Wednesday, Feb. 10, will be observed as Young People's Day, at the Universalist church. In the morning Rev. Harry C. Field, the National Secretary of the Y. P. C. U., will address the young people. In the evening, the service will be appropriate to the day, with extra music by the choir. All are cordially invited to attend either service.

=We understand that not a few young people here have responded to an appeal from Kanesville, Ky., to assist a lame girl there to obtain a million or two cancelled postage stamps. A dispatch from Indiana says:—

"The Rev. L. H. Bunday to-day received a letter from the postmaster at Kanesville saying the girl's story is not true; there is no medical institution there and no crippled girl. He further says that Mrs. Brown has been receiving thousands of letters under such circumstances and that the Rev. Bunday is a notorious impostor. What the truth was, Mrs. B. says he does not know."

=One of the largest meetings of the Bohemian Whist Club was held last Friday evening, at the residence of Miss May Powers, Henderson street. The invited guests of the evening were from Jamaica Plain and South Boston. The first prize was gained by Miss Kate Prendergast and the consolation by Mrs. Collins of South Boston.

=Matthew Patterson, formerly proprietor of one of the overland expresses, stood at the corner of Medford street, early last Wednesday evening, waiting to board the outward bound electric car which had come nearly to a stop, when the outward car approached at a rapid pace, striking him on one side and inflicting painful injuries.

=Mr. J. J. Fessenden has engaged a competent cook at his refreshment rooms, near the borders of Spy Pond, and is now prepared to fill orders for first class hot lunches at all hours of the day. The place will be run so as to give entire satisfaction to old patrons and with the desire to attract others. Your custom is solicited.

=The committee appointed at the November meeting to act with the Selectmen in investigating the cost of a municipal light plant and drawing up a report to present to the town, listened, last Wednesday evening, to an extended presentation of some fallacies about municipal lighting, presented by Hon. E. W. Burditt of Boston. At the next meeting the committee expects to receive estimates as to cost, from competent parties.

=Mrs. M. D. Frazar, widely known as a successful conductor of European tours, will furnish the fourth in the series of entertainments in G. A. R. Hall for which a lot of season tickets are sold. It will occur on the evening of Feb. 7, on which occasion Mrs. Frazar will give a graphic description of Paris and Versailles, aided by a stereopticon. Single tickets are 35 cents each, to be had at the door.

=Next Tuesday evening comes the first ball by the Arlington police, to raise money to be used for the benefit of that body in case of accident or sickness. The citizens have generously responded by the purchase of tickets, and the party will be one of the largest ever held in town. Every detail that will enhance the comfort of participants has been carefully looked after by Chief Harri-man and his aids.

=Miss Edith Allen entertained the ladies of the Wide Awake Club, at a whist party at her home on Massachusetts avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Miss Allen agreeably entertained and furnished a delicious spread at the conclusion of the playing. The prizes awarded were especially handsome. Miss Allen's friend, Miss Root, of the West, favored the company with vocal solos during the afternoon.

=Generally a new man coming to town in business is slow in gaining a foothold. This is especially true of piano tuners, as one does not like to trust an instrument with an unknown man. But it has not been so with Frank A. Locke. Coming with the high recommendations that he does, the people have had full confidence in him, and have found him, as others have, a thorough and skillful tuner, with whom no person need fear to trust their piano. See ad.

=Mr. Edgar C. Abbott gave the second of three Shakespearian recitals in Cotting Hall, on Wednesday evening. The audience was larger than at the first recital and was an attentive and apparently interested one and there were also features which tended to amuse the susceptible ones present. "As you like it," was the play given. Mr. Abbott certainly has a fine memory and in several respects is excellent in the role he assumes, but in other respects is unfortunate in his effort to portray, in a dramatic manner, the various characteristics of the leading characters in the play. This is particularly so of his female characters, which lose all grace and dignity from his mistaken efforts to delineate them. In the lighter parts Mr. Abbott excels and is capital also where powerful effects are

required. The closing recital is Wednesday next, when "Hamlet" will be given. =See extended notice next week of Universalist Fair.

=Account of Blake Memorial dedication on 4th page.

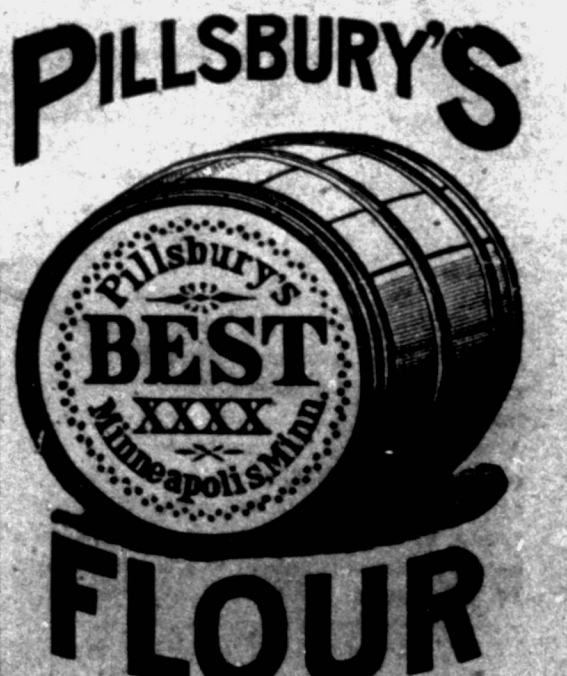
=The entertainment in Grand Army Hall last evening was a successful affair and more than ordinarily enjoyable. The "star" of the evening was Mr. Edward H. Emerson, humorist, whose personations and recitation, imitations and singing secured him repeated encores and no end of applause. Variety was added of a most pleasing kind by mandolin and guitar duets by Misses Ladd and Hopkins, who gave several numbers, and singing by Miss Cushing, soprano at the Baptist church, whose rendering of "Barbara Fritchie" was much enjoyed. Next Thursday evening comes Mrs. Frazar's lecture.

=At a meeting of the School Committee, held Tuesday evening, James P. Parmenter, Esq., chairman, presented his report for the year's work for printing among the annual reports, and then tendered his resignation as a member of the committee, on the grounds that his private business rendered it impossible for him longer to serve the town in this capacity. Under these circumstances the resignation was accepted, though all expressed regret that he felt obliged to insist on retiring. Mr. Parmenter has served the town on its school board through a long series of years as secretary and chairman, bringing to his duties the most conscientious and pains-taking endeavors and is entitled to the gratitude of his fellow citizens.

=The Orpheus-Othello Club had a pleasant meeting with Mrs. Arthur L. Lawson, Palmer street, Tuesday afternoon. The play read was "The Lady of Lyons," and it furnished one of the most enjoyable meetings yet held. The principal characters were read by Mrs. M. E. Roberts, Miss Brackett, Miss Sylvester, Mrs. H. A. Kidder, Mrs. Chas. B. Devereaux, Mrs. Geo. T. Freeman and Mrs. Jos. W. Barrows. A musical treat was furnished by Miss Sylvester and Mrs. Jos. P. Wyman, who played a piano duet; Mrs. Horatio F. Martin, Mrs. Barrows, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Devereaux, rendered a vocal quartette and the first three ladies sang a trio accompanied by Mrs. Devereaux. Chocolate was served by the hostess at the close of the literary exercises.

=Rev. V. H. Cooper, superintendent of the New England Home for Little Wanderers, located at 202 West Newton street, Boston, addressed a union meeting of the Orthodox and Unitarian Congregational churches of Arlington, on Sunday evening last, in the Pleasant street Congregational church. There was a splendid audience and the choir of church, under the direction of Mr. E. C. Prescott, rendered quartette selections. Rev. S. C. Bushnell, pastor of the church, conducted the devotional exercises. Mr. Cooper delivered a fine address on the administration of charity, showing in

Continued on 8th page.



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**Whiter Bread,**  
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14,000 BARRELS.

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WHO ARE SUPPLIED BY

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General Agents,

107 N. ST., ARLINGTON.



## BUDDHISM.

THE RELIGION OF JAPAN, BURMAH, SIAM AND KOREA.

Wonderful Temples and Queer Priests of This Sect—One Japanese Temple That Will Cost \$8,000,000—Missionary Work.

It will be a surprise to many, writes Frank G. Carpenter in the New York Press, to know that there is a strong Buddhist revival going on in the Japanese Empire. They even talk of sending missionaries to the United States and to the Asiatic countries, including China and Korea and India.

Buddhism is the religion of Siam, Burmah, Japan and Korea. It has millions of followers in China and India. In Japan alone there are 72,000 Buddhist temples. In the city of Kioto, which is about as big as Washington, there are 3500 temples devoted to this religion. Some of the most gorgeous temples in the world are the wonderful structures in which Buddha is worshipped at Bangkok in Siam. At Rangoon, in Burmah, is the famous structure known as the Golden Pagoda, which is said to rest over several of the hairs which came from Buddha's head. This temple is a mountain of gold, or rather of brick and stone plastered over with gold leaf. Built upon a mighty platform, its base is about a quarter of a mile in circumference, from which these terraces of gold go upward in bell-like stories to a height almost as great as the Washington Monument.



BEGGING PRIESTS OF JAPAN.

It has a base of fourteen acres, and on its top is a great golden umbrella, to the ribs of which jewels are hung. The whole of this vast structure is plated with gold. It is hundreds of years old, and it has been plated again and again, and there are, undoubtedly, millions of dollars' worth of metal mixed with its brick and plaster. One King of Burmah vowed that he would give his weight in gold to this monument if Buddha would grant him something that he wanted. Buddha accepted the proposition. At least his wish was realized, and when he hopped on the imperial scales it is said that he registered 170 pounds. The vow cost him just about \$45,000 in gold leaf. This great monument is now being regilded.

I visited temples in China which contained thousands of little gold Buddhas. There is one at Nanking in which I saw 10,000 gods under one roof. Some of them were very small gods, and all were plated with gold leaf.

Perhaps the finest and costliest church that is being erected in the world to-day, is the Higashi Hongwanji Temple, in Kioto. When it is finished it will have cost, all told, something like \$8,000,000. Think of that! Eight million dollars for a church! I don't believe we have one in the United States that has cost as much, and I know we have none that have been built in such a curious way. A large part of it has been the work of charity. The carpenters, the carvers and other artists came from all parts of the country and worked a certain number of weeks for nothing. It has been about fifteen years in



OLD PEOPLE OF JAPAN.

building. When I first saw it six years ago there were forty acres of shade about it, in which hundreds of carpenters were cutting up green logs, which had been imported from the island of Formosa, into boards, while hundreds of carvers were turning other logs into works of fine art.

Everything was done by hand. Immense beams, such as would be a load for a team of Norman horses, were being carried up to the top of the structure by women and men. A road



WAKING UP BUDDHA.

From a Sketch Made by a Native Artist.

about fifteen feet wide had been built upon a scaffolding, making an inclined plane running clear to the roof of the structure. A hundred or so men would catch hold of one of these logs and carry it up on their backs. There was then, and there is still, an immense scaffolding about the temple made of thousands of poles tied together with ropes. These poles were of all sizes, from that of a fishing rod up to a telegraph pole. They looked very insecure to me, but I was told that they were perfectly safe, and all of the scaffolding used by the Japanese is made in this way. Think of building a structure costing millions of dollars without derricks or machinery of any kind.

When I first visited this temple the logs were being dragged about from one place to another with great cables of brownish-black, in which, here and there, you could see threads of white.

charms which will protect you against coughs, consumption, the devil or the smallpox. They sell all kinds of sand, which is supposed to make the limbs of the dead soft and flexible, so they can be easily doubled in the boxlike coffins which are used by the Japanese. These are known as the Tendi sect, and they have between four and five thousand temples in Japan. The Monto sect, the Nichiren and the Jodo sect may be called the three most powerful branches of the Japanese Buddhists. The Montos worship Amida Buddha, and they say that earnest prayer, noble thoughts and good works are the elements of their faith. It is to this sect, I think, that these two big temples which I have described belong. It has also immense temples in Tokio and elsewhere. The Nichiren sect are the shouting worshippers of the faith. They are violent and noisy, and they think that all other sects except themselves go straight to hell. The Jodo sect do not eat flesh, and they insist that their priests should not marry. They pray without ceasing, and spend a great part of their time squatting before bells of wood and brass, on which they pound in order to wake up the gods.

About the Buddhist temples are little wooden gods for babies' diseases, around which children's bibs are tied. There are other gods which are supposed to help babies in teething. There are some which are good for the stomach ache and others which will cure sore eyes. In some of the temples are sacred ponies which you may feed with holy beans at one cent a plate and gain religious credit thereby. These are, I think, however, more connected with the Shinto temples.

There is a famous white horse at the temples of Ise which is supposed to be gifted with supernatural powers. According to the stories current in Japan, he has a good deal to do with the warlike matters of the empire, for after the Satsuma rebellion he disappeared and did not come back for three days. His return on the third day was considered very propitious of the success of the Emperor's cause. During the present struggle with China he disappeared again, and after ten days returned looking fresh and well. The prophets of Japan state that this indicated Japan's victories over China, and that the hostilities would last three times as long as the Satsuma rebellion.

There is no part of the East where the missionaries do more work than in Japan, and they have stirred the Buddhists into action. Many of the Japanese do not like the idea that their country should be a field for missionary labors, and some of the people think that such mission work as is done should be done by native pastors. Not long ago the question of foreign missions came up in Parliament, and it was argued from one standpoint that the missionaries ought to be tolerated because they brought a great deal of money into the country. It was stated in the papers at that time that there were 650 foreign missionaries in Japan, and they average at least \$100 per month, making a total of \$65,000 per month spent by the missionaries. It will thus be seen that the Christian churches annually spend in Japan at least \$780,000 a year, and these expenditures, the native papers thought, ought to be encouraged. They stated that there were 40,000 Christians among the Japanese, and there were 1200 Japanese pastors. The missionaries in Japan are, in reality, doing a great deal of earnest work.

### Mice in the House.

To keep the dwelling house, kitchen, pantry, cellar, etc., free from mice is not an especially difficult task. Mice are easily enticed to enter traps, and traps are cheap, or may be made without expense. A simple figure-four trap, baited with cheese or a pumpkin seed, is as good a trap as is yet devised, and costs nothing except a minute's time in making and setting it.



A SIMPLE MOUSE TRAP.

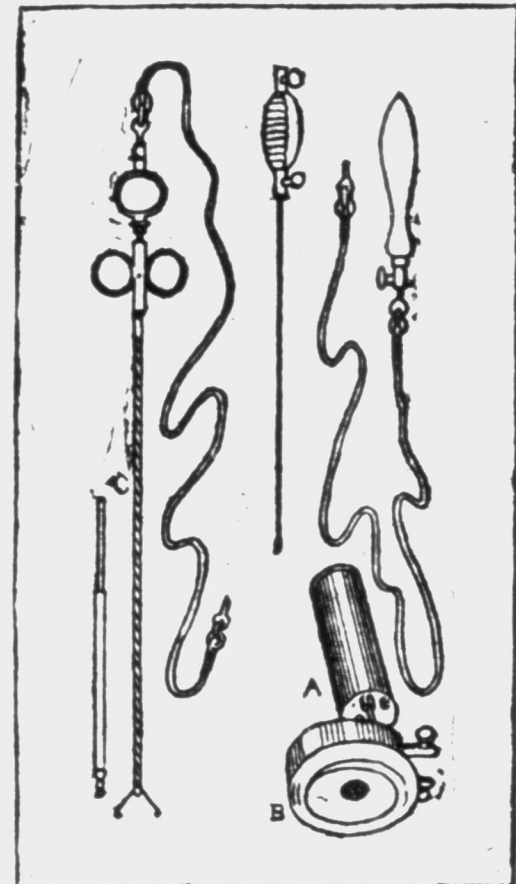
Another: simple affair, quickly made and set on an instant, is a plate and bowl trap. Take a common dinner plate; cut a little strip of hickory or other hard, pliable wood, say half an inch wide, an eighth of an inch thick and six inches long. Bend it together double, put a piece of cheese between the ends, and tie it thus with wire or string. Then lay it in the plate and place an inverted bowl over it, so that the edge will rest on the rounded part of the stick. Mice like to go on plates. When the cheese is touched and moved, the bowl slips off and down flat upon the plate, shutting the mouse up tightly underneath. Take the trap out, hold it over a barrel or tub of water, and let the mouse come out. It jumps into the water, and can easily be dispatched. Then reset the trap. —Farm and Fireside.

### An Anecdote of Rubinstein.

A well-known woman once asked Rubinstein, the famous pianist, for a ticket to one of his concerts. "Madame," he replied, "I have only one seat in my disposition. But if you do not object to occupying it I shall gladly give it to you." The happy woman asked where it was. "At the piano," replied the great musician, with a bow. —Chicago Record.

## Probing for a Bullet by Electricity.

One of the most important recent inventions in surgery is the telephonic probe, the discovery of Dr. Wells, a surgeon in the United States service. This probe, says the New York World, is designed for use in the cure of epilepsy, the strange malady which has so long puzzled the medical profession. It had been recognized that epilepsy was in many cases the result of the presence of a foreign substance in the



THE TELEPHONE PROBE.

A—Battery. B—Ear-piece or Receiver. C—Probe Extractor.

brain, such as a sliver of skull or a piece of a bullet. But operation among the tissues of the brain in the effort to find such a substance was dangerous work, from which many surgeons shrunk, though it was justified in extreme cases.

To poke an instrument about the interior folds of the brain in the effort to find a small fragment of foreign substance was not only dangerous, but in most cases fruitless. This has now been obviated by the telephonic probe, which instantly tells the operator when he has touched the foreign substance, and then, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, the probe, without being moved from its position, opens and grasps the fragment, which is quickly removed. In connection with the diamond drill for operation on the skull, this discovery has enormously advanced brain surgery.

It consists of three parts. First, there is the probe, which is gently insinuated through the tissues; second, a little pocket battery connected with the ear-piece, and third, the ear-piece itself, which is exactly like the corresponding part of a telephone.

It is used in this way: The flap is out with the Pyle drills and turned back. Then the chain which dangles from the probe is screwed into one of the keys which projects from the ear-piece, and the hand piece for the operator is similarly connected with another key in the ear-piece.

The surgeon then takes the probe in the right hand, puts the ear-piece to his ear, and gently presses the probe through the delicate tissues of the brain until it touches the foreign body, bone or bullet, as it may be. The minute this contact is accomplished quite a distinct sound is carried through the circuit to the operator's ear. By an ingenious device a pair of teeth are projected on each side of the end of the probe, and take immediate hold of the foreign substance thus found, which can be deftly drawn out of the wound.

The detective and extractive powers of this apparatus are said to be infallible, and the extraordinary fineness of its work is particularly serviceable in the brain, whose tissues are so easily damaged, and where, naturally, the very least amount of laceration is desirable.

### New Zealand's Woman Mayor.

Here is a picture of Mrs. Yates, the first woman ever elected to the office of Mayor in any part of the British Dominions. She is at the head of the local government in the town of Orehunga, in the colony of New Zealand. New Zealand recently bestowed the Parliamentary franchise on duly qualified electors of the fair sex, and also made it legal for women to hold any municipal offices. Orehunga is distant but eight miles from Auckland,



MRS. YATES, OREHUNGA'S MAYOR.

across the narrow isthmus of the North Island. It is a flourishing little town of 3000 or 4000 people, mostly engaged in the timber trade.

The Army Ordnance Office has placed an order with the Kirby Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for ten disappearing gun-carriages to support the completed tank steel rides.

## SPEED THE DAY

WHEN THE ROPE WILL BE LONG ENOUGH TO HANG DEMOCRACY.

A Southerner's Vigorous Denunciation of the Wilson Monstrosity—Iniquity of the Democratic Position—A Party Which Stands in the Way of American Prosperity.

The free trade party opened their last National campaign with the remarkable declaration that protection was "unconstitutional." Of course no schoolboy who had ever read the Constitution of his country gave any serious thought to this unfounded assertion. If he had ever studied the history of the party that originated this new doctrine, he knew this was the last desperate objection always brought against any measure which it opposes. As Mr. Reed said in his great speech against the infamous Wilson monstrosity and sugar coated hybrid between protection and free trade, "They don't really mean that it is unconstitutional; they simply mean they don't like it."

But it was left to Senator Hoar to expose the full iniquity of this Democratic position. He clearly showed that the Wilson-Gorman bill gives home protection on a few articles, as collars, cuffs, rice and sugar, which, to every Democrat who believes the Chicago platform told the truth on the Constitution, is a violation of that great instrument. Therefore, every Democrat who voted for the bill, after having taken an oath to support the Constitution, violated his oath of office and became a perjurer.

But, of course, the men who waged war against that Constitution for four long years, and tried to dissolve the proud Nation over which its flag floated, can easily be guilty of the small offence of perjury without allowing it to disturb their slumbers at night.

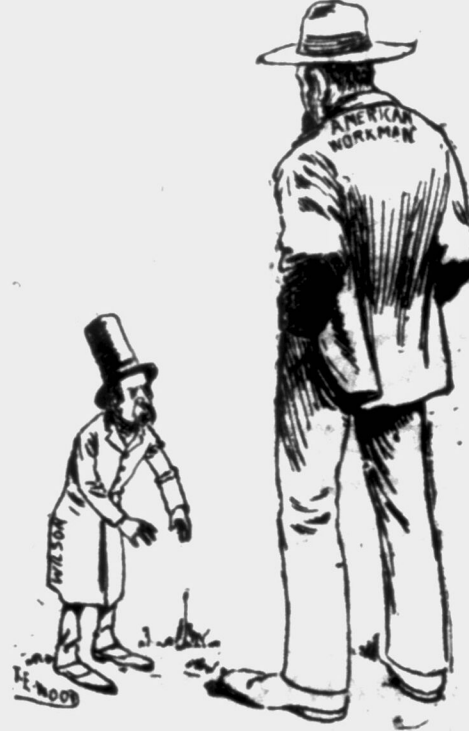
Many young men in the South who are not imbued with prejudice engendered from "the late unpleasantness," are thinking favorably of protection, especially since the present Administration has given us a practical object lesson on the subject.

Were it not for the sad plight that Democratic ascendancy has cast over our fair land, we could stand by in the greatest enjoyment while beholding the blunders of Grover Cleveland and his Cuckoo Congress. This is the first time for over thirty years that the Democracy has had rope enough with which to hang itself. This it is doing nicely, and it is only a matter of time till its corpse will be ready for the grave of oblivion. May God speed the day when this greatest of obstacles will be removed from the pathway of American prosperity.

M. E. MORROW.

Lynnville, Tenn.

### Wilson Wants a Job.



Carpet Wools.

Carpet wools are the coarsest, cheapest grades of wool imported. The import value of clothing wools, 1884-1898, ranged from 23 to 19 cents, and combing wools from 25 to 22 cents per pound, while the carpet wools were imported at an average of 13 cents in 1884, at 10 in cents 1892, and only 8 cents in 1893.

The very low price of carpet wools in 1898 may account in part at least for the enormous import of this grade in that year. Note the great increase indicated by the uplift of the 1893 dot in the carpet wool import.

Do we import carpet wools because our climate is not adapted to their growth? This question may best be answered by an extract from the letter of a wool dealer, to the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, published in 1889. The Secretary reported that this was but a sample of many such letters. The extract is as follows:

"I beg to say that our house some years back received millions yearly of the best carpet wools that the world can produce. These wools were raised in Colorado, New Mexico and other localities. While some of the fleeces were small, much of it was long staple wool, weighing about eight pounds per fleece, and had not the harsh working qualities of much of the foreign carpet wool. It would take a better color in dyeing than the foreign, and was admitted by the large carpet factories to whom we sold it to be superior in every respect for their use, excepting in price. The duty on clothing wools being so much higher than on carpet wools, the grower was forced to cross his sheep with a finer grade, and consequently domestic carpet wool has gradually almost disappeared."

This evidence corroborates what would seem to be a common sense judgment, viz.: that a country having such a wide range of climate, both as

to heat and moisture, is naturally adapted to produce wool of all varieties.

### A Red Herring Scent.

In the course of Chairman Wilson's speech on the Wilson bill, delivered in the House of Representatives last February, he told a story of a Scotchman who had written to Sir Robert Peel, when the latter was leading the cause of tariff reform in England, protesting against the lowering of the duties on herring. The writer said he was afraid if the duty was lowered that the Norwegian fishermen would undersell him. The canny Scot added that in every respect but herring he was a thorough free trader. Mr. Wilson pointed the moral by saying that he hoped that no Democrat would that day think more of his herring than he did of the great cause of "tariff reform." We wonder if Mr. Wilson remembered this story of his when he urged, a few months later, the passage of the Gorman bill, all of whose 634 amendments smelled very strongly of Democratic herring, sugar cured?

### Me and My Party.



### It Favors the Foreigners.

Mr. Retired Wilson has stated that under protection the Government received little and the protected industries much, while under "tariff reform" the protected industries received little and the Government much. Mr. Wilson was right in one part of his statement. American industries do receive little under "tariff reform." They receive nothing, in fact. So far, indeed, nobody in this country seems to be getting anything out of "tariff reform." The Government is running behind every day, our people have been out of work and our industries are at a standstill. The only ones who seem, so far, to have succeeded in getting anything out of "tariff reform" are the foreign manufacturers and exporters, judging by the statistics of our increased imports.

### Too Much Wilsonism.

The tariff was claimed by those in power to have been excessive on foreign trade and productive of too much revenue, but the protracted agony and Cæsarian delivery of the tariff reform bantling, and the progressive Treasury deficiency thus provoked, far transcends the sentimental agony of a surplus, which long ago ceased to vex any financiers. It is always something too much, whether of a surplus or of a deficiency. Two years ago some thought we had too much of McKinleyism. More now think we have got too much of Wilsonism. The tariff pendulum swings to and fro between protection and free trade, tiring out even the President in dreaming dreams, alas! of "iron and coal." —Senator Morrill, of Vermont.

### Give Us the Chance.

The launching of the new ocean liner, the St. Louis, is the direct result of the partial extension of the postal subsidies to American steamship companies that was advocated by Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Had such a policy been adopted a quarter of a century ago, and maintained in accordance with the growth of the country, the American merchant marine would by this time have been of presentable size. Our shipbuilders can build the vessels, but the capital that orders and uses them must be placed upon the same footing as the steamship owners of foreign countries, who, while paying lower rates of wages to their sailors than we do, receive substantial subsidies from their respective Governments.

### Wider Market for England.

We may now hope to see some revival in a number of the British industries which suffered most under the McKinley ban. It is pointed out that on certain classes of woollen dress goods imported to the value of \$18,000,000 last year the duties were \$18,250,000, but will now be rather less than half of that sum. It may follow that the United States will continue to buy such goods to the extent of \$36,000,000 a year, in which case the value of the stuff imported would be \$24,000,000, and the duties only \$12,000,000. Thus, on this one class of goods a much wider market should be opened to our manufacturers. —London Financial News.

### The Verdict Was Plain.

The Nation uttered its verdict in plain language. It will have no free trade. The verdict cannot be mistaken or misunderstood. All the industrial States of the Union have declared in trumpet tongues that they will have none of a policy that seeks to degrade free American labor to the level of the pauperized labor of Europe. —Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times.

### It Takes the Cash.

Gorman, Wilson, John Jay Bull. Can take a party's cash; Can take a party's cash; Can take a party's cash; Protection takes the cash.

—J. B.



## HAIRDRESSING.

THE NEWEST ARRANGEMENTS  
IN WOMAN'S HAIR.

Coffures Are Parted and Full Colls  
Are Worn Low On The Neck  
—Certain Styles Suit  
Certain Faces.

THE hats have revolutionized hairdressing. It is a bit comforting to think, however, that there will not be a total revolution in style, for French hats rarely suit English faces, and English bonnets are seldom chosen by Americans. The poke bonnet which has such ugly or beautifying possibilities originated in France and it is but natural to infer it will appear in New York. Indeed, it has made its advent already, says the New York Telegram.

The thing that most concerns the woman of to-day in the fashionable line is the new arrangement of the hair. The bewitchment in jetty locks and golden curls is really not merely an agreeable romance of poets. Every woman can practically prove the transfiguring charm of a becoming coiffure and discover for herself the magical effect of increasing or decreasing her apparent age by different ways of dressing her hair.

No. 1, in the double column illustration, shows the coiffure much praised by man. It seems to be ideally feminine to wear one's tresses arranged with a parting. It is much in vogue now, but the only woman who can afford to dress her hair in this Madonna-like mode is one who has the face of a St. Cecilia or one with regularly modelled features,

as is preferred. The curve of the wings is especially adaptable and becoming to the blonde fronts in chignon. The belt is finished with a rosette in



BUTTERFLY BELT OF CRYSTALS AND PEARLS.

the back. Everything in nature has been plagiarized—not even the cabbage has escaped, for the little ornamental "choux" bows are modeled after this humble vegetable. Fashion seeks inspiration everywhere, and the wonder is what next in nature will be counterfeited in the modes of the hour.

EMBROIDERED CHIFFON FOR TRIMMING.

The popularity of diaphanous trimming fabrics continues, and embroidered chiffon is one of the fancies of the moment. Black chiffon embroidered in gold, blue, pink, pale-green, indeed all shades of color, is much liked for trimming black dresses. A

## WASHINGTON LETTER

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LABOR COMMISSION.—HON. T. W. Phillips of the Committee on Labor has prepared a report to accompany the House bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consider and recommend legislation on the labor question. The committee urges numerous reasons for the passage of the bill, among which are included the widespread dissatisfaction with laws governing labor as shown by discontent, strikes and violence, with their attendant evils; "because of the growing discontent among farmers as evidenced by their various organizations, their protests against unequal burdens and taxation; discriminating charges in transportation, and exorbitant charges by middle men in disposing of their commodities. Because," also the report declares, "the business men need and business interest require a just and more satisfactory settlement of differences with those with whom they deal." Accompanying the report are letters from representatives of the laboring and farming interests of the country, favoring the passage of the bill.

GODDESS DOES A TRICK.—The statue of the Goddess of Liberty who purchases on top of the capital dome is not a living being, and yet she perpetrates a queer trick every day at just 12.36. There are a number of meteorological instruments on the roof above the senate chamber which record the rainfall, the direction of the wind, the state of the atmosphere and a number of other things in which everybody is supposed to take a lively interest; and down in the marble room of the senate are the dials which make the record for the benefit of the statesmen. The pen that indicates that the sun is shining O. K., clicks away regularly on a clear day until the minute mentioned, when it suddenly stops because the sun has got behind the statue on the dome and causes a shadow to fall across the recording instruments. The record ceases for eight minutes, the length of time that it takes the earth to rush through space with the capitol on his back and get out of the way of Old Sol, who at the end of that period resumes his business of shining on the dial. Then the automatic pen on the register in the marble room begins its ticking again.

LEGAL NUTS TO CRACK.—Justice Harlan of the supreme court made the suggestion that the Debs case be heard by a full bench and in open court, instead of by himself alone in chambers, as was originally the plan, for the reason that it involves some new and important questions which he was not willing to decide alone. The limit of the jurisdiction of the new circuit court of appeals is involved for the first time, and there is considerable doubt whether an appeal can be taken directly from the lower court to the supreme bench without regard to the intermediate court. Mr. Darrow, Debs' attorney, finds himself confronted with some knotty problems, and that his case is of much greater importance than he supposed it was when he came here.

MUCH ENCOURAGED.—Mr. McCall is very much encouraged at the reception that has been given his bill for the new dry dock at the Boston navy yard, and he is inclined to think that the bill may be favorably reported upon before the close of the present session. Several members of the naval committee have assured him that they will give it all the support in their power, and Mr. Randall, who is a member of that committee will use all the influence of which he is possessed to secure the action of the committee upon the bill before adjournment. If action can be taken upon the bill in the house, Mr. Lodge will give it his hearty support when it comes over to the senate and doubtless manage to secure its passage. Mr. McCall will leave no stone unturned to see the bill become a law before the close of the present session.

SUGAR BOUNTY.—The delegation from Louisiana in Congress appeared before the House appropriations committee the other day in support of the several resolutions providing for the payment of the bounty to sugar producers given under the McKinley tariff law. Senators Caffery and Blanchard and Representatives Boatner, Price and Meyer argued that the difference between the bounty and the duty should be paid to the producers, as fully half of it was earned before the late tariff bill became a law. About \$5,000,000, it is estimated, will be required to make payment on the production up to the time the new tariff law went into effect.

LOTS IN THIS NAME.—"Surrender," the Virginia postoffice where under the famous apple tree Lee handed his sword to Grant, is "Appomattox" once more. The postoffice department has found a way of bringing about the change by calling the new county seat, formerly known as "Nebraska," "West Appomattox," and restoring to the original Appomattox its historic name. An elaborate official explanation accompanying the change shows that the selection of the name "Surrender" was on the advice of Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, the representative in congress for that district.

NEW NOMINATIONS.—The senate has confirmed the following nominations: Z. W. Pease, collector of customs at New Bedford, Mass. Postmasters: Maine, Elmer E. Harris, Springfield; Henry L. Kilgore, Belfast; Frank P. Bennett, Bridgeton; New Hampshire; John Foster, Hanover; Fred A. Barker, Keene; Leander C. Prescott; Penacook; Albion T. Clark, Lebanon; Samuel Welch, Somersworth; Frank E. Randall, Pittsfield.

## SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Garbage is cremated in fifty-five English towns.

Chicago's death rate for the year 1894 was only 15.1 per 1000.

Soap bubbles are round because every part of their surface is equally pressed by the atmosphere.

A colony of medusae has been compared to a collection of muslin sunbonnets floating right side up in the water.

Over one-half of the sand of every shore is composed of minute shells, each of which was once the home of a living creature.

Timbers have been removed from immense swamps, where horses could not penetrate, by building an elevated trolley through the tree tops.

The Pasteur Institute will hereafter obtain its serum for the treatment of diphtheria from horses condemned as no longer fit for the French cavalry service.

The action of coffee on the body is mainly due to a certain acid and oily properties contained in the berries, and greatly developed in the roasting process.

The Japanese University has the most delicate series of instruments in the world for measuring earthquake shocks—and plenty of material to use them on.

The giant of all the telescopes of the world, the great Yerkes instrument for the University of Chicago, will soon be scanning the heavens with its immense cyclopean eye.

The scintillation of stars, according to a new theory suggested by S. E. Christian, is largely due to the constant passage between the earth and the stars of small meteoric bodies, which are now believed to be drifting in space in the immense numbers necessary to produce this effect.

"Cancer is contagious," declared Dr. Guelliot, of Rheims, to the congress of French surgeons held recently at Lyons, France. "The transmission may be direct from the body, but it is effected more frequently through wearing apparel or table utensils; in two cases it was through a tobacco pipe."

The ling has been found in the Columbia River, which Professor Eigenmann finds to present no specific differences from those of Lake Michigan. The fish is found in all three of the great water basins of the Atlantic Slope—the Saskatchewan, St. Lawrence and Mississippi—and its distribution is now extended to the Pacific Slope.

It is estimated by Professor Dolbear that a lump of coal weighing a pound has in it energy enough to lift its weight 1000 miles high. He says that this energy is inherent in matter—that every particle of matter is constantly exerting its force on every other particle, and that if not prevented they will come together no matter how far apart they may be.

Some curious balls of hair, rolled up by the action of the waves, have been collected by M. Forel on the beach of the Gulf of Morges, near some great tanneries. In some places they were numerous enough to form a continuous stratum under the ground, and it is suggested that in time they might form very puzzling fossils for future geologists.

### Signs of a Wet Year.

P. Y. Baker, of Traver, made a trip to Fanoche grade last week, and on his return told of some weather signs pointed out to him by an old Mexican of that section. The Mexican showed him a number of tarantula nests that were built in an unusual manner.

The tarantula digs or appropriates a hole six or eight inches deep and nearly an inch in diameter. He then makes a cement wall from bottom to top of the hole and about a sixteenth of an inch thick. On the top he fits a lid so nicely that when it is closed the nest is impervious to the elements. His spidership raises and lowers the roof of his mansion by means of a fiber hinge, which he has deftly placed on one side.

The walls are always built up half an inch above the ground, but the peculiarity about them this year is that they are built up four or five inches above the surface of the ground on which they are located.

This is one of the many instances that have been observed in which animals have been prompted by instinct to protect themselves against inclement weather, and it is regarded as an unerring sign of a very wet season.—Selma (Cal.) Irrigator.

### A Famous Town Fair.

Lancaster, Penn., is one of the few American towns with the tradition of an annual local fair. It is a long time since the fair was held, but it flourished once so that it was the event of the year. The principal street of the little city was almost hidden in booths and tables, and every sort of merchandise was sold, from gingerbread to rich silks. Country lads saved their pennies the whole year to have money for the fair, and on fair day every lad bought something pretty for his lass. Lancaster was then in many essentials a German village.—New York Sun.

### A Street-Car Pulled by a Thread.

A street-car fitted with ball-bearings was drawn a distance of several hundred feet by men pulling on three strands of ordinary sewing thread in a recent experiment in Canada. A carriage manufacturer put another style of ball-bearings on the axle of a coach ordinarily pulled by four horses. A trained dog was hitched to the pole and he drew the coach around the yard with little effort. The combination of pneumatic tires and ball-bearings would relieve much of the strain now put on horses.—American Agriculturist.

## BOSTON WHOLESALE MARKETS.

[To make the following quotations of value to buyer and seller alike, it will be necessary to carefully note the prefatory remarks which precede all articles quoted. In a market of this character it is impossible to give prices for every day of the week, but noting the general tendency of trade, those given will be found sufficiently close to enable dealers to base their transactions thereon.]

Prices still tend downward. Fine creamery is from one to two cents per pound off and other goods corresponding. Eggs are getting cheaper with an increased demand. Grain is selling a little off the usual quotations while flour, both winter and spring patents, remain about the same. Provisions remain practically unchanged. Poultry meets with only a fair demand, although the prices range about the same except for western turkeys, which are somewhat lower. Truck of all kinds has experienced quite a material advance, the market being very firm. Refiners' prices for sugar continue the same.

BUTTER—Fresh creamery 24@25c; fair to good, 22@23c; fresh dairies, 20@21c; imitation, 18c; lard, 15c.

BEANS—\$1.85@1.90 for pea, \$1.75@1.85 for medium; red kidney, \$2.05@2.15; foreign, \$1.65@1.75; Cal., \$2.05@2.15.

EGGS—Fancy, 23c@24c; best Eastern, 21c; western choice, 20c; Michigan, 20@21c.

BEEF—Plate and extra \$9@11.00 per bbl; family and extra family \$10.50@11.00. Fresh beef, 6@11½c; hinds, 7@11½c; fores 4@5½c.

CHEESE—New, 11½@11½c for best Northern, 10@11c for Western.

GRAIN—New steamer yellow corn on spot, 51½@52c; No. 2, 50½@51c; No. 3, 49½@50c; No. 4, 48½@49c; No. 5, 47½@48c; No. 6, 46½@47c; No. 7, 45½@46c; No. 8, 44½@45c; No. 9, 43½@44c; No. 10, 42½@43c; No. 11, 41½@42c; No. 12, 40½@41c; No. 13, 39½@40c; No. 14, 38½@39c; No. 15, 37½@38c; No. 16, 36½@37c; No. 17, 35½@36c; No. 18, 34½@35c; No. 19, 33½@34c; No. 20, 32½@33c; No. 21, 31½@32c; No. 22, 30½@31c; No. 23, 29½@30c; No. 24, 28½@29c; No. 25, 27½@28c; No. 26, 26½@27c; No. 27, 25½@26c; No. 28, 24½@25c; No. 29, 23½@24c; No. 30, 22½@23c; No. 31, 21½@22c; No. 32, 20½@21c; No. 33, 19½@20c; No. 34, 18½@19c; No. 35, 17½@18c; No. 36, 16½@17c; No. 37, 15½@16c; No. 38, 14½@15c; No. 39, 13½@14c; No. 40, 12½@13c; No. 41, 11½@12c; No. 42, 10½@11c; No. 43, 9½@10c; No. 44, 8½@9c; No. 45, 7½@8c; No. 46, 6½@7c; No. 47, 5½@6c; No. 48, 4½@5c; No. 49, 3½@4c; No. 50, 2½@3c; No. 51, 1½@2c; No. 52, ½@1c; No. 53, 0@0c; No. 54, 0@0c; No. 55, 0@0c; No. 56, 0@0c; No. 57, 0@0c; No. 58, 0@0c; No. 59, 0@0c; No. 60, 0@0c; No. 61, 0@0c; 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 any and all people, desiring instruction in any



## EAST LEXINGTON LOCALS.

—Last evening there was an Alliance tea at Mr. Francis Locke's.

—A large delegation from here attended the concert, Monday evening, given by the East Lexington Banjo and Mandolin Club, assisted by other artists. The hall at the Belfry Club house was well filled and the entertainment was pronounced excellent.

—The death of Mr. Addison L. Smith occurred at Somerville, January 25. Mr. Smith belonged to an old Lexington family which was much respected. We think there is but one member now living (Mr. Josiah Smith). A large number of relatives and friends attended his funeral on Sunday. Rev. Charles Skinner conducted civic service. Post 138 also held services. Mr. Smith was an honest, upright man, loved and respected by all who knew him, and has left an example worthy of imitation.

—The vesper service at Follen church, Sunday evening, was quite well attended. There was special music, which added interest. Mr. F. H. Stone, of Roxbury, sang a tenor solo, and a tenor obligato with the choir, which rendered a number of anthems. Mr. Schwamb and Miss Mattie E. Stone gave a duet on the piano and organ. Rev. G. W. Cooke spoke on "High thinking and plain living." The exercises were interesting, and at the close Mr. Alfred Pierce read the report of the music committee. He thought it would be advisable each Sunday evening to take up a collection to defray the expenses of the music.

—We may be pardoned if we devote a large portion of our space this week to the "Private Bal Masque" which came off Wednesday evening, January 23, at Village hall. These gay parties are everywhere having a great revival this winter. It is a pleasure to the participants to conjure up something novel in the way of costume. The whole tone of this party was of a high order and the committee (Mrs. Penniman, Miss Blood, Mr. Carlton A. Childs and Mr. Ernest Kauffmann) thought a bal masque would be a change for the young people in the list of literary, musical and other performances of the winter. The result was a remarkably well conducted party, one full of interest to the spectators and participants. Fine music was furnished by Childs' orchestra and Mr. Leon A. Bowers was floor manager, with Messrs. Ernest Kauffmann, George Elliott and Dick Stone as aids. The hall was very tastefully decorated with tissue paper and crepe, and the electric light globes were covered with pink tissue paper, so arranged as to shed a fairy-like beauty over the hall. In one corner of the hall was a bower decorated with pine and fir trees, with an art square and fur rugs, which was the reception room of the ladies who matronized the party, performing their pleasant duty with great dignity. Mrs. Edward T. Harrington, dressed in black lace with pink crepe, occupied the centre; Mrs. Tillson, at the left, dressed in Nile green silk; Mrs. Alfred Pierce at the right, in white silk. The introductory march and waltz gave those outside the charmed circle a fine opportunity to exercise their imaginations. Those dressed in costume are as follows (and if there are omissions we can only say many failed to comply with the request to place their name with their character on their cards):—

Miss Florence Kauffmann, Night.  
Carrie Underwood, Peasant.  
Nellie Underwood, Goddess of Liberty.  
Annie Barry, Japanese girl.  
May Heel, Village Belle.  
Mattie Childs, Domino and evening dress.  
Cora Ball, Evening dress.  
Nellie Temple, Forget-me-not.  
Miss Taylor, Shepherdess.  
Grace Blanchard, Fancy dress.  
Lydia Blanchard, Fancy dress.  
Flora Wright, Fancy dress.  
Florence Cooke, Domino.  
Maude Snelling, Debutante.  
May Snelling, Scotch lass.  
Lillian Snelling, Stars and Stripes.  
Mr. Snelling, Hand-organ grinder.  
Mrs. E. B. Lombard, January 23d.  
Lillian Bullock, Black Susan.  
Cora Alderman, Tyrolean peasant.  
Ottie Alderman, French doll.  
Miss Fuller, Tyrolean peasant.  
Dr. William Buckley, Clown.  
Dr. Harry Alderman, Clown.  
Josephine Blanchard, Nurse of the regiment.  
Miss Nellie Buckley, Domino.  
Hattie Sherman, Spanish girl.  
Edward Childs, Prince.  
Miss Loring, Spanish lady.  
Miss Robertson, Aunt Dinah.  
C. A. Childs and Miss Crosby, "Sister, what do the wild waves say?" "Scout, brother, scout!"

Alice Harrington, Fancy dress domino.  
Arthur Tucker, Old-fashioned girl.  
Wilson Blanchard, Officer.  
Harris Blanchard, Cowboy.  
Summer Blanchard, George Washington.  
Charles Blanchard, Quaker.  
Hiram Lombard, Waiter.  
Mr. E. T. Harrington and Mr. Alfred Pierce, Twin clowns.  
Mr. Temple, Clown.  
Mr. Joe Fiske, Brigand.  
Mr. Taff, Mexican.  
Homer Locke, Gay sport.  
Walker Wilkins, Sport.  
J. Gilmore, Brigand.  
Miss Blood, Domino and evening dress.  
Annie Lawrence, Domino.  
Mrs. Penniman, Domino.  
George Elliott, Mexican.  
Warren Turner, Mexican.  
W. Cole, Clown.  
Harry Pierce, Yachtsman.  
Leon Bowers, Cardinal Richelieu.  
May Elliott, Gypsy.  
Miss Elliott, Fisher maid.  
Mrs. Wentworth, Portia.  
Miss Kimball, Herself.  
Beth Wentworth, One little maid from school.

Avonnie Wentworth, Fancy dress.  
Miss Mitchell, Fortune-teller.  
Miss James, Fancy dress.  
Mr. Litchfield, Chinaman.  
Mattie Stone, Nurse.  
Clarence Wilber, Domino.  
Grace Leavitt, Domino.  
Mrs. Geo. Worthen, Horse-back rider.  
Edward Worthen, Captain.  
Eleanor Worthen, Sweet girl graduate.  
Alice Bigelow, Butterfly.  
Clara Bigelow, Swiss girl.  
Dick Stone, Lexington minute-man.  
Miss Smith, Evening dress.  
Maria Cogrove and Mrs. Blanchard, Two little girls in blue.  
Marion Kirkland, School-girl.  
Louise Wilkins, Swiss girl.  
Mr. Batchelder, Domino.  
Mr. Wallingford, Fat boy.  
Leather Sherman, Trump.  
Addie Allen, Apple woman.  
Mr. W. D. Allen, Trump.  
E. Russell, School-boy.  
Glad Watson, Japanese.

Charles Spaulding, Death.  
May Sanderson, Milkmaid.

At intermission the dancers partook of a supper furnished by the ladies of the Alliance. There was great fun and many exclamations when they unmasked and we feel sure that all present enjoyed the party to the highest degree.

## Arlington Heights Locals.

—The regular meeting of Circle Lodge is held this evening, at the Lodge room.

—The anniversary of the institution of Circle Lodge, No. 77, A. O. U. W. will be celebrated on the evening of Friday, Feb. 15th. The celebration is to take the form of a reunion and banquet.

—Next Sunday evening Rev. R. E. Ely will exchange with Rev. H. F. Flister, pastor of the Universalist church at Arlington, and the latter will have charge of the Christian Endeavor meeting.

—The young people of the paper club, under the direction of Mrs. Coolbaugh and Mrs. Dwelley, are proposing to give an entertainment in Crescent Hall, on Washington's birthday, February 22.

—There will be an adjourned parish meeting next Tuesday evening, of the Union Parish, held at the chapel. In connection with the same the monthly parish supper and sociable will be held. A full attendance is desired.

—A party of seven started for Nutting's pond, Billerica, Tuesday morning, to try their luck at fishing through the ice for pickeral and perch. The company was composed of members of the C. F. F. Club and their friends.

—Quite a delegation from here attended the concert given at the Old Belfry Club, Lexington, Monday evening, by the East Lexington Banjo and Guitar Club, and were rewarded by a fine musical program. Miss Haskell of this place, is a member of the club.

—Next Monday evening will occur the entertainment by the Hillside Minstrels. It takes place in Crescent Hall, and is described as a "fine olio performance by twenty ladies and gentlemen." New music, new costumes and best of all, new jokes, are promised.

—Tuesday afternoon the residence of Mrs. John K. Simpson was the scene of quite a gathering of friends invited to meet P. P. Field, M. D., of Boston. The doctor gave a talk, or informal lecture on "Physical culture, oratory and expression," and made the same both interesting and instructive.

—The fourth social assembly, held under the auspices of Circle Lodge, A. O. U. W., took place in Crescent Hall, last Friday evening. There were about twenty couples present and the evening passed pleasantly in dancing. There were no special features to mark the occasion, and the floor managers were the same as usual.

—Don't forget the entertainment to be given by the Hillside minstrels, at Crescent Hall, on Monday evening Feb. 4th. The following excellent program will be presented:—

Opening chorus, "The Dark Musketeers"  
Song, "Truacina Brown," C. A. Childs  
Duet, "Standing on the corner," J. W. Turner, H. B. Bean  
Solo, Selected, George H. Averill  
Solo and quartette, "Old Kentucky Home,"  
Ladies' chorus, "Rustic dance,"  
Song, "Jus a hien," H. B. Bean  
Song, Original, J. W. Turner  
Ladies, chorus, Lullaby,  
Finale "Old Oaken Bucket."

Part Two.  
Duet and dance, "The Dark Musketeers,"  
Solo, Selected, George H. Averill  
To conclude with the musical farce entitled  
"The Living Statute, or, Chiselling."  
Larkspur, a sculptor, C. A. Childs  
Trooper, his head servant, H. B. Bean  
Dr. Stonecrop, W. E. Lloyd  
Runtle Piper, the housekeeper, J. W. Turner  
Kate, Stonecrop's niece, Miss Alice Knowland  
Interlocutor, W. E. Lloyd.

—Rev. Robt. E. Ely preached a practical and interesting sermon last Sunday forenoon, on the recent resolution passed at the parish meeting of the Union Parish. He said in substance, that it should be a union in spirit as well as fact and that both societies should strive to coalesce to make the union permanent and the foundation for growth in spiritual as well as temporal things.

—The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Union Parish have recently made permanent their preliminary organization by electing officers of the society for the ensuing term as follows:—

President,—Minot Bridgman.  
Vice-pres,—Wendell D. Rockwood.  
Secretary,—Miss Oakes.  
Treasurer,—Louis Brown.

—The walking over the hill has been pretty "tough" of late. First it was a flood of water and then a freeze came, which provided the most disconcerting surface for a foothold. The downfalls were numerous and several children had to be sent home with damaged heads and limbs received while on their way to school over the treacherous ice.

—Mr. Frank L. Byrne opened the second term of his dancing class, last Saturday forenoon. In spite of the terrible storm which prevailed on that day, there was a good number present and with those who have signified their intention of joining the class it is evident that the second term will be much more successful than the first, in point of numbers.

—Two evangelists from Dr. Gordon's Training school, Boston, are expected to take charge of the meeting of the Y. P.

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Men's pants—all goods—Boys' Short Pants, Gents' Furnishings—goods already in stock—Men's Hats, Umbrellas, Trunks, Bags, etc. DARK BLK., ARLINGTON.

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S. C. E. of the Evangelical Parish, next Wednesday evening, at 7.30 o'clock, in the chapel. The topic will be "Advance, Endeavor!" All are cordially invited to be present.

—The readings on the "Old Masters," given at Mrs. Warren's, closed Wednesday. They were attended by some of the most intellectual ladies of this section.

—The A. and O. Whist Club met with Mrs. Tewksbury on Wednesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Berthrong captured the first prizes and Mr. Holmes and Mrs. Ed. White the second prizes.

—Rev. R. E. Ely will preach at the Union Chapel Sunday morning. The Christian Endeavor will meet at 6.15 p. m. The subject will be "Advance, Endeavor;" Ex. 14: 15-31, also 15: 1, 2. At the evening service, the Rev. H. F. Flister of Arlington, will preach.

## At the Theatre.

Monday, February 4, at the Castle Square Theatre, Henderson's American Extravaganza Company will present "Aladdin, Jr.," which is said to be the most magnificent stage production ever offered the theatre-goers of any city. Chicago, the home of the American Extravaganza Company, is to be congratulated in having so progressive a manager as David Henderson. After the first performance of "Aladdin, Jr.," in that city the Tribune said:—"Of the marvels in costumes and trappings displayed last evening, it would be impossible to speak in detail. Such wanton magnificence of fabric and fashion has never before been seen in a stage production. Of the libretto, in which J. Cheever Goodwin, with his accustomed skill, has embodied the story of 'Aladdin, Jr.," only words of praise need be added at this time. It is well balanced, and coherent and sensible, with many bright lines, and so careful an arrangement of the scenes that it is impossible to doubt the achievement of the best results in the performance of the extravaganza."

"Westward, Ho!" is a novelty, and a very attractive one at that, and is holding full sway at the Boston Museum. The music is popular and above the average, and the performance is given by the different members of the company in a bright and breezy manner. These elements explain the great success the opera has already enjoyed and, from all appearances, is likely to hold for weeks to come. In the company are such well known people as Annie Lewis, Fannie Johnston, Clinton Elder, J. H. Ryley, George F. Marion, Annie Sutherland, Harry Davenport and others.

## Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that it is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood—Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle at A. A. Tilden's Drug Store, and H. A. Perham, Lexington.

## KEELEY INSTITUTE, LEXINGTON, MASS.



Inebriety Treated as a Disease and Permanent Cures effected. Has stood the test of time and closest scrutiny. For particulars as to terms or any other information desired, address the Institute at Lexington, or 127 A Tremont St., Boston

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WEST MEDFORD

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH G. REED, late of Lexington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Lucy M. Whiting, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1895, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the LEXINGTON MINUTE-MAN, a newspaper published in Lexington, the last publication to be on day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this seventeenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

12 Jan 25 S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

BACK LIVERY and BOARDING STABLE.  
H. M. CHASE, Proprietor.  
Bucknam Court, Arlington.  
Particular attention paid to boarding teams. Delivery of milk and other household goods. Cattle and horses boarded at reasonable rates. Special attention given to the care of horses and the feeding of stock.

## Boston & Maine Railroad.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

On and after Sept. 20, 1894, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE Boston FOR Reformatory Station, at 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 2.10, 4.40, 5.50, 6.50, p. m.; Sundays, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. Return at 6.30, 7.05, 8.05, 9.30, a. m.; 12.35, 4.00, 5.55, p. m. Sunday 8.25, a. m.; 4.05, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Concord, Mass., at 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 2.10, 4.50, 5.50, 6.30, p. m.; Sunday, 12.50, 6.00, p. m. Return at 6.25, 7.10, 8.10, 9.25, a. m.; 12.30, 4.05, 6.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.30, a. m.; 4.05, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Bedford at 6.30, 8.05, 10.00, a. m.; 2.10, 3.30, 4.50, 5.15, 5.50, 6.30, 7.50, 10.00, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.50, 4.30, 6.00, p. m. Return at 6.25, 7.10, 8.10, 9.25, a. m.; 12.30, 4.05, 6.00, p. m.; Sunday, 8.30, a. m.; 4.05, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington Heights at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.30, 2.10, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.15, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.30, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. Return at 5.20, 6.05, 6.51, 7.19, 7.45, 8.00, 8.10, 8.34, 8.53, 9.58, 11.15, a. m.; 12.30, 1.01, 2.39, 3.54, 4.35, 5.55, 6.54, 9.18, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.07, a. m.; 12.54, 2.30, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Arlington at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.30, 2.10, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.15, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.30, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. Return at 5.20, 6.05, 6.51, 7.19, 7.45, 8.00, 8.10, 8.34, 8.53, 9.58, 11.15, a. m.; 12.30, 1.01, 2.39, 3.54, 4.35, 5.55, 6.54, 9.18, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.07, a. m.; 12.54, 2.30, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, p. m.

LEAVE Boston FOR Lowell at 6.30, 7.05, 7.40, 8.05, 9.05, 10.00, 11.00, a. m.; 12.30, 2.10, 3.30, 4.05, 4.50, 5.15, 5.35, 5.50, 6.05, 6.30, 7.50, 9.15, 10.20, 11.30, p. m.; Sunday, 9.15, a. m.; 12.30, 2.00, 4.30, 6.00, 7.15, 9.45, p. m. Return at 5.20, 6.05, 6.51, 7.19, 7.45, 8.00, 8.10, 8.34, 8.53, 9.58, 11.15, a. m.; 12.30, 1.01, 2.39, 3.54, 4.35, 5.55, 6.54, 9.18, 10.19, p. m.; Sunday, 9.07, a. m.; 12.54, 2.30, 3.11, 4.35, 6.15, 8.25, p. m.

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**Hurry-Up and By-and-By.**  
Hurry-up met By-and-by  
Twining flowers one day;  
Hurry-up was very grave,  
By-and-by was gay.  
"Wait a little, friend," he said,  
"Come and share my play."  
But the other did not pause,  
"I must work," said he;  
"Work until my task is done,  
And my mind is free."  
"Work will wait," quoth By-and-by,  
"Sit down here with me."  
"I shall labor pretty soon  
When this wraith is laced,  
There is time enough for toil,  
Why this foolish haste?"  
Hurry-up said, walking on,  
"Time's too dear to waste."  
By-and-by saw Hurry-up  
Once again, they say:  
Saw him sitting at his ease  
In the bright noon-day;  
Blossoms grew about his feet,  
And his air was gay.  
By-and-by, with brooding eyes,  
Looking out to the west,  
Hurry-up the dusty road  
Anxious and depressed,  
While beneath his nervous feet  
Faded flowers he pressed  
"Queer," he grumbled, as he went  
Scowling on his way,  
"How lack favors Hurry-up!  
Fa'e is queer, I say."  
And he does not understand  
"Such is pluck" always.  
—ELLA W. WILCOX, in Youth's Companion.

## MARCELENA'S LOVERS.

It was at that time of the year when the sky of New Mexico is as blue as the eyes of the girl you love, and the scant herbage reminds you of the Scotch heather, dry and vari-colored, but making an exquisite harmony among the huge blood-red sandstone buttes, and plains diversified by caves and canyons. And spread everywhere the wonderful cacti, with their marvelous flowers, like the scarlet blossoms of sin.

There in peace and plenty, live a people who will always be picturesque, the unique and interesting Pueblos, who have lost more arts than we ever possessed; whose men are brave, peaceful and domesticated; who live in terraced houses and build difficult churches, and wash themselves without government interference; and who do not choose for themselves Yankee sons-in-law, but are often compelled to accept them as a penalty for having handsome daughters.

The Pueblo girls, like girls the world over, will marry only where they love, and no man dare trifle with the affections of a Pueblo maiden.

All of which is incidental to the story of Marcelena Zenda, the prettiest girl in New Mexico, who lived in one of the terraced houses, and had Spanish blood in her veins, and was so beautiful that her name was a charm in her tribe. Marcelena had refused a dozen Mexican suitors, the Colonel of a regiment stationed at Fort Bowie, and a half dozen of her own people. Then she met a dark, melancholy man from New England, who had come there with the principal product of that country, consumption, and expected to die.

He had no right to fall in love, but he did, and what was more remarkable, his love was returned. Marcelena had lands and burros, and a tenement that was a wonder of architecture in her own right, and could have married her lover off-hand, her people all being subservient to her slightest wish, but the New England man had a conscience. After winning the girl's love he decided that it would be wicked for him to marry her, only to make her a widow.

"But you will die not, Jabez"—his name was James—said Marcelena; "I make myself prayer to God in the thorn, that you live—I suffer; then he make you to be well."

"No, dear one, you mistake; God does not ask that you shall lacerate your fair body with thorns that I may recover. If any one did that it should be me. Promise me that you will never again go with the Penitentes—promise me, Marcelena, although I may not live to know that you keep your promise."

So Marcelena promised, and then brought her guitar and played sweetly to her lover, who watched her with intent gaze, longing for a new lease of life, that he might call her his own.

Through the interference of friends he became an inmate of the Government Hospital at the fort, and improved so rapidly that he sent for Marcelena to come to him and be married by the post chaplain.

No," said Marcelena, in the proverb of her people, "that would be the haystack going after the cow. I marry at home, or not at all."

Pretty Marcelena controlled herself as best she could, and in a moment of legalism consented to attend a ball with a former lover, Senor Filipe, who had sworn to himself that she should never marry another man.

But of this the New Mexican girl was quite unconscious. She arrayed herself for the ball in an elaborate dancing skirt of gay striped stuff, embroidered in many colored beads and silver sequin in strings down the breadth. Her dainty feet were encased in soft moccasins for this was an occasion when she wore her tribal dress and she carried the castanets bequeathed to her by her Spanish mother. So accounted she accompanied Senor Filipe.

That night Marcelena was as usual the belle of the ball. It was not at all surprising that she should accept the homage showered upon her, but her heart was not in it, and at midnight she stepped to the open door of the dancing hall and looked far over the shining plain, and thought of her lover lying in the ward of the hospital perhaps dying under the same glorious moonlight. Bianca her friend had taken the last dance for her, and she stepped out to breathe the welcome tonic of the night air.

Some one was singing "El Borrachito," giving the refrain in English, badly broken:

"And a passion for a woman caused it all,"

The Borrachito—"the man who is a little drunk"—was the cavalier Filipe, who had brought Marcelena to the ball, and who was now ready to take her home, swung to the same saddle, a mode of convenience not only proper, but popular among the Pueblos. He was looking into her eyes with that dashing daring audacity which was her meed of homage. She curled her red lips just a little at his too ardent gaze, but he was accustomed to that—only there was that in his mind to-night of which she knew nothing.

The rest of the company were out watching the pair on the fleet Mexican horse.

"Some day," says one of the rejectees, "he will run away with her!"

"That fiery Filipe—no. She is too tame. He knows she will marry the Yankee schoolmaster—poor little one."

The flash of silver on the girl's dress dazzled their eyes in the moonlight.

Her handsome arms clasped the cavalier Filipe, but not too closely, she was in a hurry to get some one to pray for her "Jamez."

They dashed into the moonlight and across the plaza, through the plain beyond, over fields of cactus, startling the jack rabbits and the piping quail, and away like the wind, but in an opposite direction to the home of Marcelena. At first the girl did not notice it, but Filipe, flushed and fearless, called out:

"To Acoma, gazelle, to the country of Filipe, and you will never see your puny American again!"

There was a wild cry of despair, as the girl tried to throw herself from the flying horse, but could not free herself for a moment from the passionate grasp of the Mexican.

"I'll kill you!" she said between her teeth.

"Kill away, my pretty one, but you shall be my wife first."

On and on, with the speed of the wind, went the fleet horse, and they were nearing the little cemetery in the valley when Marcelena's arms relaxed, and her head drooped on the shoulder of Filipe. He believed she had fainted, and attempted to change his position, when like a flash of lightning, the steel poinard in his belt cleft the air and descended—not in his treacherous heart, but in the soft breast of the beautiful and desperate Marcelena.

At that moment a company of United States soldiers came pouring out of an ambulance which was slowly passing on its way to Fort Bowie.

They captured the cavalier Filipe, and took the apparently lifeless girl to the hospital, a temporary building then in use.

Marcelena was not dead, not even fatally wounded. But she was a long time in the ward of the Government Hospital before she could be removed to her home, and there was a pretty ceremony performed there when she was able to sit up as a convalescent. It was her marriage to "Jamez," as she called him; the Yankee schoolmaster, who, in the generous climate of New Mexico, had grown so robust that he snapped his fingers at the spectre which had been a family banisher for many generations.

They talk of the hospital romance to this day, and the professor, as the schoolmaster is now called, lives just across the valley from Senor Filipe, who married Bianca, and made a model husband.—Detroit Free Press.

The Massachusetts Cotton Company has determined to build a \$200,000 plant with a capacity of 20,000 spindles, at some undetermined point in the Southern States.

**May Get Rid of the Rabbit Pest.**  
The time seems rapidly approaching when the rabbit of Australia will cease to be regarded as a nuisance, says the Melbourne Leader. What can be done with the rabbit as a marketable commodity in the way of preserving the meat in tins and utilizing the skin has been proved, and a Sydney firm is reported as having dispatched an agent to London whose mission is to extend a trade in exporting rabbits as frozen meat. He is to do his best to push markets for the millions of superfluous game of the colony of New South Wales now being treated as vermin, and on the extermination of which large amounts of money are annually expended. Hares and rabbits are to be the first consideration, and other game, such as wallaby, the choice parts of the kangaroo, wild birds, etc., will follow. According to the manager of the company, a great part of the proposed export of rabbits will go to the northern parts of England, the people in those districts having already favored the trade. Last year the company exported between 6,000 and 7,000 rabbits and about 10,000 hares. It is expected that the consignments of frozen rabbits will reach annually not less than 250,000. Up to the present the rabbits have been forwarded in bags, but for the future it is intended to pack them in batted cases, fifty rabbits in a case. Instructions will be issued to those who enter into the business of procuring the animals how they are to be killed. No shot rabbits will be taken. They must be dispatched in such a manner that no blood is allowed to get on their skins, and so interfere with the process of freezing. The railway commissioners are offering every facility for the development of the trade, which is likely to benefit the colony in more ways than one. In all there is a hint to Victoria as to how a little of the government money now wastefully expended in poisoning might be judiciously used in the direction of subsidies toward making the rabbits a source of profit.

**Wonders of Telegraphy.**  
Another new invention in telegraphy is reported in a Washington letter. By the new method two hundred words or more per minute can be sent. It has reached the speed of 300 words per minute, and is known as the Rogers system. The business man can, by this method, dictate a message to his stenographer who, in writing it out on the typewriter, can produce a perforated ribbon which may be presented at the telegraph office and by it the message may be automatically forwarded. In this way a retain copy is preserved, and the astonishing speed mentioned is obtained.

The people who are getting ready to put this wonderful invention into practical use are putting up their first line between Washington and Baltimore, over the same route that was traveled by Professor Morse's trial in 1844.

Of course it is now an old story that the telephone brings Chicago and Boston into adjoining rooms. The proposed phonoscope will let the speaker at one end of the telephone line see the person addressed at the other end. The autograph completes this phase of invention by transmitting a photograph over a telegraph wire and recording it as received in the shape of a finished engraving ready for the printing press. Akin to this is the teleautograph, which records an autographic message and carries it in the handwriting of the sender. The two last are the inventions of Professor Elisha Gray of Chicago.

But the new Rogers invention will go far ahead of any other in rapidity of work and in the fact that it does not need an expert receiving operator. It will in this way diminish the cost as well as immensely increase the speed of transmitting messages—Farm, Field and Fireside.

**Queen Victoria's Quill Harness.**  
The greatest curiosity of the Queen's stables and harness rooms is a very beautiful set of harness for four horses. It is called "the quill harness," being one mass of the finest embroidery of white quills on black leather. The maker of the set brought an action against the Queen on the question of the price. The case, when fought out, resulted in a favorable verdict for Her Majesty, but Prince Albert would never allow the harness to be used, and it hangs in glass cupboards in the largest of the many harness rooms.—New York Journal.

**A Change.**  
Old Boarder—What's for breakfast? Hope not ham and eggs.  
Waiter Girl—No, sir; not ham and eggs this morning.  
"Thank the stars! What is it?"  
"Only ham."—New York Weekly.

## HOW AN AX IS MADE

**Forty Workmen Required to Fashion One.**  
**The Steel is Shaped and Sharpened by Machinery.**  
On entering the main workshop, the first step in the operation which is seen is the formation of the ax-head with out the blade. The glowing flat iron bars are withdrawn from the furnace and are taken to a powerful and somewhat complicated machine, which performs upon them four distinct operations, shaping the metal to form the upper and lower parts of the ax than the eye, and finally doubling the piece over so that the whole can be welded together. Next the iron is put in a powerful natural gas furnace and heated to a white heat. Taken out it goes under a tilt hammer and is welded in a second. This done, one blow from the "drop" and the poll of the ax is completely and firmly welded. Two crews of men are doing this class of work, and each crew can make 1,500 axes per day.

When the ax leaves the drop there is some superfluous metal still adhering to the edges and forming what is technically known as "fin." To get rid of the fin the ax is again heated in a furnace and then taken in hand by a sawyer, who trims the ends and edges. The operator has a glass in front of him to protect his eyes from the sparks which fly off by hundreds as the hot metal is pressed against the rapidly revolving saw. The iron part of the ax is now complete. The steel for the blade, after being heated, is cut by machinery and shaped. It is then ready for the welding department. A groove is cut into the edge of the iron, the steel of the blade inserted, and the whole firmly welded by machine hammers. Next comes the operation of tempering. The steel portion of the ax is heated by being inserted in pots of molten lead, the blade only being immersed. It is then cooled by dipping in water and goes to the hands of the inspector. An ax is subject to rigid tests before it is pronounced perfect. The steel must be of the required temper, the weight of all axes of the same size must be uniform, all must be ground alike, and in various ways conform to an established standard. The inspector who tests the quality of steel does so by hammering the blade and striking the edge to ascertain whether it be too brittle or not. An ax that breaks during the test is thrown aside to be made over.

Before the material of the ax is in the proper shape it has been heated five times, including the tempering process, and the ax, when completed, has passed through the hands of about forty workmen, each of whom has done something towards perfecting it. After passing inspection, the axes go to the grinding department, and from that to the polishers, who finish them upon emery wheels.—Chicago Times.

**The Reward of Collecting Bibles.**  
Here is a true story which proves the value of collecting Bibles. One of the bartenders in the old New York Hotel had a passion for the accumulation of the old Bibles used by the house, and when it was torn down and the bartender was forced to seek another center of dispensation he carried his Bibles with him. Now, it befalls that late one night, in the year 1862, a young woman was married in the New York Hotel, and the fact was registered in a Bible on a table in the drawing room. Soon afterward the husband died and her claim to certain properties was contested by reason of doubt as to the validity of her marriage. For some reason or other it was necessary to produce this Bible. By an accident she heard of the bartending bibliophile and hunted him up. Among his collection, in fact, was the Bible in which the date of her marriage had been registered. That was only a year ago, and the other day a handsomely appointed carriage drove up in front of the cafe where the Bible collector worked, from which descended the now opulent and successful heiress. She came to thank the Bible collector and left behind her a package containing fifteen one hundred dollar bills. This is a true story and I trust its recital will lead others beside bartenders to collect Bibles.—New York Press.

**A Sift Answer.**  
They had quarreled. She was mad. "You're not everybody," she sneered.  
"No," he rejoined softly; "but I am pretty near everybody."

She darted a quick, searching glance into his mobile face and made no objection when he moved nearer still.—Detroit Tribune.

**Keep Your Feet Dry.**  
The grip is once more giving New York doctors insomnia. One physician, who has made a study of grip, said:

"Yes, it is certainly back again, as many of my patients can certify, but it is not nearly so serious as it was the first year it came. Doctors have decided that it is caused by a germ, but the germ is not yet identified. When I first heard of it I thought it was identical with the old influenza, but I soon found out that though it was not a novel disease in Europe it was entirely new as far as we are concerned."

"The disease does not attack any particular portion of the body. Sometimes the distress is located in one place and sometimes in another. I am inclined to think that a patient who has it for the first time has it worse and that on succeeding occasions he gets a much milder attack."

"What is to be most feared from the grip is the after effects. The strength, vitality and resisting power are very much impaired by the disease and we find that frequently it is succeeded by pneumonia, for instance."

"The best preventive of the grip is to take good care of one's self. I think the greatest importance attaches to keeping the feet dry. A famous physician once advised all his patients to take off their chest protectors and wrap them around their feet, and I believe he was right. Women wear painfully thin shoes and lay themselves open to the grip or pneumonia more in that way than in any other. They will have on heavy sealskin saques and shoes with soles about the thickness of paper, and then spend hours trying to figure out how it is they have caught cold with their chests so well protected."—Washington Star.

**A Strange Fishing Match.**  
A novel contest has taken place at the Edinburgh Corporation Baths between one of the strongest swimmers in Scotland and a well-known angler. The bath where the contest took place is eighty feet long and forty feet wide. The angler was furnished with an eleven-foot trolling rod and undressed silk line. The line was fixed to a girth belt (made expressly for the purpose), by a swivel immediately between the shoulders of the swimmer, at the point where he had greatest pulling power. In the first trial the line snapped.

Having been again secured another trial was made. The angler gave and played without altogether slackening line, and several porpoise dives were well handled. The swimmer then tried cross swimming, from corner to corner, but ultimately was beaten, the match ending with a win for the rod and line. Another contest took place in which the angler employed a very light Dunfield trout rod, ten feet long and weighing only six and one-half ounces, the line the same as that used with the trolling rod. The swimmer, whose aim was evidently to smash the rod, pulled and leaped in the water. He was, however, held steadily, and in about five minutes was forced to give in, the rod being again successful. At the finish both competitors were almost exhausted.—Pall Mall Gazette.

**A Dissecting Triumph.**  
Every one knows that the nerves in the human body are almost without number, threading every part of the system. The difficulty of dissecting to preserve these nerves can, therefore, be imagined. In a glass case in the museum of Hahnemann College is shown the entire human cerebro-spinal nervous system, every nerve arranged in its proper order, and all intact.

This remarkable piece of dissecting is the work of Dr. B. B. Weaver, one of the college professors. It took him six months, working eight hours a day, to accomplish the work. He received in recognition an official ribbon from the World's Fair, where the work was exhibited. Every nerve emanating from brain and spine has been preserved and the subject looks like a fish net in the case. Some of the nerves are quite thick and others as fragile, seemingly, as a spider web.—Philadelphia Record.

**Salt Making.**  
Salt making is one of the staple industries of Pittsburgh and gives rise to a business in other articles necessary in the manufacture. Six firms are engaged in salt making from water obtained within the city limits. The wells are sunk from 1,500 to 2,000 feet and the product is about 250,000 barrels annually. The capital invested is about \$200,000. Considerable over one thousand people are employed, and in wages they receive \$700,000 or thereabout in a year. The shipments is and out exceeded 15,000 tons per annum.—Chicago Times.

**PEARLS OF THOUGHT.**  
**Trust to luck and find him late.**  
There is no library like a cultivated mind.  
What the prince owes the prince can repay.  
If you would flatter a fool ask his advice.  
Do not use your kindness merely as a bribe.  
The best time to pay a debt is when you make it.  
A bad memory is sometimes a great source of relief.  
It takes very careful treatment to cure a sorehead.  
Man is a remnant and an agglomeration of the past.  
An educated man is one who hurls epithets instead of brickbats.  
Love may be blind for a season, but finally opens its eyes very wide.  
In the banquet of life the scum is sometimes mistaken for the cream.  
There are a great many old scores it were much better to leave unsettled.  
It takes more to keep up appearances than it does to support a family.  
It takes a man to make a fool of a woman and a woman to make a fool of a man.  
Even a tender conscience may be toughened until it will stretch like rubber.  
People could think much better of each other than they do if they would just try.  
Every man should keep a fair sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of friends.  
Man's conscience is a generous teacher who lectures him without giving him away.  
You may go abroad for pleasure and find her waiting by your fireside when you return again.  
When it comes to some visionary and dangerous projects, nothing succeeds like failure.  
It is sometimes almost as unkind to tell the truth about others as it is to tell a lie on them.  
One may surpass expectation today, but he will find that expectation will catch up tomorrow.  
The new and unfamiliar vice is the one that comes unchallenged and disarms us before we can draw and defend ourselves.  
Those who economize with unnecessary severity in anticipation of the proverbial rainy day produce an actual and perpetual drizzle.  
When the faculty of general criticism is fully aroused it is the surest guide to truth, though it lacks the agreeable qualities of the trust which accepts a friend's word for fact and his presence as an accomplished deed.

**A Peculiarity of Eggs.**  
"I like my eggs boiled just four minutes," said Mr. Goslington, "and I used to wonder why with that simple direction to be followed I couldn't get them always the same. Sometimes they were too hard, sometimes too soft; though it was always said that they had been boiled 'exactly four minutes.' But the mystery has been cleared up. A neighbor tells us that it is quite possible that the eggs should vary, even though they were all cooked for exactly the same time. She says that while an egg one day old would require four minutes' boiling to attain a certain degree of hardness, an older egg might attain the same degree in two minutes; or else it's just the other way, the new egg cooks quickest, I don't remember which. But that is a matter of detail, the main fact is that some eggs take longer to cook than others, and it is a satisfaction to know this."—New York Sun.

**Strange Find in a Tree.**  
Simon Flynn, a lumber contractor of Clearfield, Penn., has a remarkable relic which came into his possession a few days ago. Some of his men cut down a very large pine tree. When they sawed it up into logs they found stitching deep in one of the logs the bright steel blade of a hunting knife. The rings outside of the one where the knife was found showed that 200 years had passed since the blade was stuck into the tree. The blade is stamped with a cross, a crown and a chalice below which is the letter D. It is supposed that the knife belonged to one of the French missionaries who labored among the Indians in western Pennsylvania in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

**The Stationer.**  
Stationer—Your wife seems to have a thorough understanding of the stationer's business.  
Guest—How has she been getting on?  
Stationer—Fine, but she has written less of it than her mother.







